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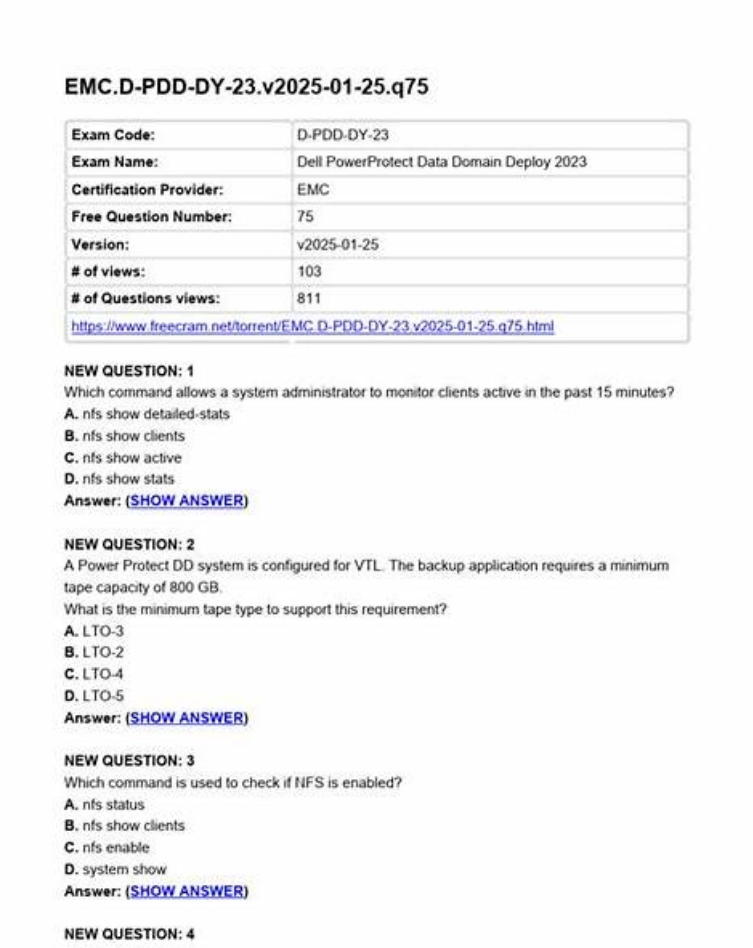

EMC.D-PDD-DY-23.v2025-01-25.q75

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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which command allows a system administrator to monitor clients active in the past 15 minutes?
A. nfs show detailed-stats
B. nfs show clients
C. nfs show active
D. nfs show stats
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
A Power Protect DD system is configured for VTL. The backup application requires a minimum tape capacity of 800 GB.
What is the minimum tape type to support this requirement?
A. LTO-3
B. LTO-2
C. LTO-4
D. LTO-5
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3
Which command is used to check if NFS is enabled?
A. nfs status
B. nfs show clients
C. nfs enable
D. system show
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4

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NCARB PDD Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Integration of Building Materials & Systems: This section of the exam measures the skills of Architectural Designers and focuses on the ability to resolve and integrate various building systems into cohesive project goals. It covers analyzing architectural systems and technologies, determining the size of structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and incorporating specialty systems such as acoustics, lighting, security, and communications. It also evaluates the ability to detail how multiple building systems work together and to coordinate across disciplines to achieve a unified design.
Topic 2	• Construction Cost: This section of the exam measures the skills of Construction Managers and focuses on the financial side of project execution. It evaluates the ability to analyze construction cost estimates to confirm that they align with project design intent and budgetary constraints. Although this is the smallest section, it is critical for ensuring projects remain feasible and economically viable.

Topic 3	• Project Manual & Specifications: This section of the exam measures the skills of Specifications Writers and emphasizes the importance of developing documentation that goes beyond drawings. Candidates must understand how to identify and prioritize elements needed to prepare, maintain, and refine both the project manual and project specifications. It also assesses the ability to align and coordinate these specifications with the construction documents to ensure consistency and accuracy.
Topic 4	• Construction Documentation: This section of the exam measures skills of Project Architects and addresses the creation and management of project documentation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of documenting building design and site features, preparing detailed architectural drawings, and applying industry standards to produce a coordinated set of construction documents. The section also includes understanding how project changes impact documentation and how to communicate these updates effectively to both the design team and the client.:
Topic 5	• Codes & Regulations: This section of the exam measures skills of Building Code Specialists and examines how codes and regulations apply at a detailed level during documentation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of compliance with the International Building Code (IBC) as well as other specialty regulations, as well as how to interpret and apply these standards to ensure design and documentation meet legal and safety requirements.

PDD Test Cram Review, PDD Dumps

The main key to passing the PDD exam is to use your time affectionately and grasp every topic so you can attempt the maximum number of questions in the actual PDD Exam. By studying the questions mentioned in the prep material, the candidates have control over the exam anxiety in no time.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
A family-owned apple farm in the Upper Midwest is taking advantage of a change in the local zoning code that added a new Agri-Tourism class in the existing farm zone. This allows the Owner to build a new facility on their existing site. The building will be open to the public and include a brewery, distillery, tap room, and market. The architect is ready to submit the drawings to the Owner for the 50% construction documents review.
To accommodate a compressed construction schedule, the Owner will be utilizing a design-build process. The Contractor has submitted the Pre-Engineered Metal Building (PEMB) shop drawings to the Architect for review, due to the lead time on this critical path item. Once construction begins, farming operations must be able to continue uninterrupted.
Key project information includes:
* Brewing and distilling will operate year-round.
* Brewery will initially include four fermenting tanks. Owner has requested space for at least two additional tanks. Potential expansion will be based on future sales.
* Distillery will produce 16% alcohol, which is classified as a flammable liquid. Fire separations are required.
* Tap Room is designed with seating for 300 people, not including exterior patio seating. It will have views to the working orchards and the historic buildings on site.
* Tap Room is scheduled to be open from August through November. Owner would like options to extend operating dates based on popularity.
* The Market area will feature local farm products and is not conditioned.
* Entire building will be fully sprinklered.
* Selected building materials are low-maintenance, as requested by the Owner, for durability and to reflect the nature of a working farm.
* Mechanical and electrical systems will be hung from the building structure. These loads are included in PEMB shop drawings.
* Public water and sewer is not available at the Project Site.
* Occupancy sensors are included to reduce utility costs and achieve energy conservation requirements.
The following resources are available for your reference:
* Architectural Drawings, including plans, elevations, sections, and schedules
* Consultant Drawings, including structural, HVAC, power distribution, and plumbing

* PEMB Shop Drawings
* Design and Construction Schedule
* Specification Excerpts, showing relevant spec sections
* IBC and ADA Excerpts, showing relevant code and accessibility sections
* After reviewing the documents, the architect discovers a coordination issue in the corridor.
The client wants to add rooftop access for residents. Roof access features include:
Adding a vegetated roof system
Installing an elevated paver patio system
Limiting access to 50 residents at any time
What should the architect do to accommodate this revision? Check the four that apply.

- A. Consult structural engineer
- B. Provide additional roof details
- C. Revise exterior elevations
- D. Consult elevator manufacturer
- E. Provide an exterior exit stair
- F. Contact civil engineer

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:
Interpreting the Scenario
The owner is requesting rooftop access for residents, featuring a vegetated (green) roof, an elevated paver patio, and occupancy limited to 50 people. These revisions introduce new design requirements triggered by building codes (means of egress, structural loads, architectural representation) and coordination challenges across disciplines.
Why Each Selected Option is Required
* Revise Exterior Elevations
* The addition of a rooftop terrace and vegetated roof changes the building's exterior appearance- its massing, parapets, materials, and possibly guardrail heights. These design changes must be reflected in the architectural drawings used for permit issuance and construction.
* Provide an Exterior Exit Stair
* Under the International Building Code (IBC) and general egress requirements, an occupied rooftop (used by people for recreation or amenities) must be safely accessible and egressed.
Occupied roofs require a stairway-an exterior exit stair-rather than just a hatch or ladder ICC+6NYC+6The Building Code Forum+6NYC+4lapeyrestair.com+4NYC+4. This ensures the rooftop can serve as a legal means of egress.
* Provide Additional Roof Details
* Adding a vegetated roof system and a paver patio involves multiple layers (waterproofing, root barrier, drainage, structural substrate, pavers, possibly amenity loading, edge details, guardrails).
The project manual and construction documents must include these specific details to ensure proper assembly and water protection.
* Consult Structural Engineer
* Vegetated roofs and paver patios introduce significant dead loads (soil, plants, saturated weight) and live loads (maintenance personnel, occupants). The structure must be verified to support these loads. Per green roof design standards, structural capacity must be evaluated early in the design process NYC. Consulting the structural engineer ensures safety and code compliance.
Why Other Options Do Not Apply
* E. Consult elevator manufacturer
* There's no indication that elevator access is required or available. Current code triggers elevator access only in specific scenarios (e.g., occupant loads exceeding certain thresholds combined with accessibility requirements). This project doesn't suggest such a need.
* F. Contact civil engineer
* The rooftop change pertains to architectural detailing, structural capacity, and life safety-not site-wide civil issues like grading, stormwater, or utilities. While the vegetated roof may affect overall stormwater management, primary concerns still fall under architectural and structural domains. Typical ARE scope categories engage the geotech/environmental or landscape professional-not necessarily the civil engineer-unless broader site infrastructure is impacted.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Refer to the exhibit.
An architect is working on an airport lounge project. The 9,000 SF floor plan includes an open, double-height space. Due to area limitations, all program requirements cannot fit within the 9,000 SF floor plan. A mezzanine level with one exit is being proposed to solve this programming constraint. There are adequate exits available on the main floor plan to pick up the additional occupant load from the mezzanine.

Which method of mezzanine construction should the architect design?

- A. 3,250 SF open dining area for 30 people
- B. 2,500 SF open lounge area for 20 people
- C. 2,750 SF enclosed business center for 15 people

Answer: C

Explanation:
Step-by-Step Reasoning
1. Mezzanine Area Limitations - IBC Section 505.2.1
From the exhibit:
The aggregate area of a mezzanine within a room shall be not greater than one-third of the floor area of that room/space.
Given:
* Main floor = 9,000 SF
* Maximum mezzanine size = 1/3 × 9,000 SF = 3,000 SF
2. Openness Requirements - IBC Section 505.2.3
From the exhibit:
A mezzanine must be open to the room below unless it qualifies for one of the listed exceptions.
3. Relevant Exception for Enclosed Mezzanine
Exception 1:
Mezzanines (or portions thereof) are not required to be open to the room if the occupant load of the enclosed space is not greater than 10.
Exception 3:
Mezzanines (or portions thereof) are not required to be open to the room if the aggregate floor area of the enclosed space is # 10% of the mezzanine area.
However - the scenario says:
* The mezzanine will have one exit (so it's not an open floor requiring multiple exits)
* The architect notes there are adequate exits on the main floor to handle additional occupant load from the mezzanine # This means it could be enclosed if allowed by exceptions.
4. Evaluate Each Option:
* A. 2,500 SF open lounge for 20 people
* Size < 3,000 SF # OK on area.
* Open mezzanine # Complies without needing an exception.
* But 20 occupants means more than 10 occupant load, so it can't be enclosed unless open - this one is already open, so fine.
* This works, but the question asks for which method should the architect design, and the key is the one-exit enclosed scenario.
* B. 2,750 SF enclosed business center for 15 people
* Size < 3,000 SF # OK.
* It is enclosed, and occupant load is 15, which is greater than 10. That means Exception 1 doesn't apply.
* But Exception 3 says: enclosed space can be allowed if enclosed area # 10% of mezzanine area.
Here:
* 10% of 2,750 SF = 275 SF.
* If the enclosed portion is the business center itself (full area enclosed), then it fails Exception 3.
* Wait: This would only be code-compliant as enclosed if the occupant load is # 10 (Exception 1) OR enclosed area # 10% of mezzanine (Exception 3).
* This option might work only if the mezzanine is considered enclosed but the occupant load doesn' t require multiple exits and is allowed due to adequate exit capacity on the main floor - this appears to be the intended IBC Exception 1 scenario, but since OL = 15 > 10, it technically fails Exception 1.
* The problem statement says "adequate exits available on main floor to pick up additional occupant load" - which would allow designing an enclosed mezzanine as long as total egress capacity is fine.
* C. 3,250 SF open dining for 30 people
* Size exceeds 3,000 SF # FAILS area limitation. Not allowed.
5. Conclusion
Given the constraints:
* Must fit within 1/3 floor area rule (# 3,000 SF)
* Must work with one exit and available exit capacity on main floor
* Option C fails on size
* Option A is possible but doesn't use the enclosed condition in the prompt
* Option B meets area limit, occupant load works with available exit capacity, and provides an enclosed use that matches the problem's "program requirement" scenario

NEW QUESTION # 58
Refer to the exhibit.
Which of the following is the minimum dimension of Hallway A required to meet ADA requirements, if dimension (B) is 4 inches?

- A. 4 ft 10 in
- B. 3 ft 8 in
- C. 5 ft 0 in
- D. 4 ft 4 in

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question relates to ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) minimum clear width requirements for hallways or corridors when doors swing into the corridor, affecting the clear width.
ADA Minimum Clear Width Requirements for Corridors with Door Swing:
According to the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design and the relevant NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD study materials referencing accessibility requirements:
* The minimum clear width of a hallway or corridor without any door swing interference is 36 inches (3 ft).
* When a door swings into the hallway, the clear width at the door swing side must be increased to allow adequate clearance for wheelchair passage.
* The required clear width is the sum of:
* The minimum clear width of the hallway (36 inches), plus
* The depth of the door swing into the hallway, minus 2 inches.
Formula:
Clear width with door swing = 36 inches + Door swing depth - 2 inches
Given:
* Door swing dimension (B) = 4 inches
* Minimum clear width without door swing = 36 inches
Calculate minimum hallway width:
Clear width = 36 in + 4 in - 2 in = 38 inches (3 ft 2 in)
But notice:
The exhibit shows the door swing with a 3 ft dimension noted (likely the door width or the door clearance), and the question asks for minimum dimension of Hallway A to meet ADA, taking into account the 4 in door swing (B).
According to NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD and ADA, the minimum corridor width with a door swing into the corridor is often considered 44 inches (3 ft 8 in) to accommodate wheelchair clearance plus door swing.
This is because:
* The standard minimum clear width of 36 inches is for an unobstructed corridor.
* For doors swinging into the path, the minimum corridor width is increased to 44 inches to provide sufficient clearance, which matches option A (3 ft 8 in).
Supporting Reference:
* NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Project Development and Documentation, Accessibility Chapter
* 2010 ADA Standards, Section 404.2.4 Corridor Widths
* The rule is that when a door swings into a corridor, the corridor must be at least 44 inches wide, allowing 36 inches for passage and an additional 8 inches for door swing and maneuvering clearance.
Summary:
* Minimum corridor width without obstruction = 36 inches (3 ft)
* With door swing (4 in), increase to 44 inches (3 ft 8 in) minimum to maintain clear passage for wheelchair users.

NEW QUESTION # 59
Which of the following documents should be coordinated in the design of a barrier-free building entrance?

- A. Hardware schedule, electrical drawings, and sprinkler drawings
- B. Door schedule, vertical elevations, and structural plans
- C. Door schedule, hardware schedule, and alarm system design
- D. Vertical elevations, hardware schedule, and electrical drawings

Answer: C

Explanation:
Designing a barrier-free (accessible) building entrance requires coordination among:
Door schedule: Door sizes, types, clearances, and thresholds
Hardware schedule: Handles, closers, locks, and accessibility hardware (e.g., lever handles, automatic operators) Alarm system design: To ensure audible and visual alarms meet ADA requirements for people with disabilities, particularly for emergency egress
Other documents like electrical and structural plans are important but less directly related to barrier-free entrance compliance.
Reference:
NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Accessibility and Codes chapter
ADA Standards for Accessible Design

NEW QUESTION # 60
Refer to the exhibit.
During spring rains, the foundation walls around the basement space, as illustrated, experience an increase in lateral pressures.
Which one of the following is also a major concern?

- A. Differential lateral pressure on total building structure
- B. Increased weight on the footings
- C. Moisture absorption of the concrete foundation wall
- D. Vertical upward pressure on the basement floor

Answer: D

Explanation:
The diagram shows a basement foundation wall below the water table. During heavy rains, the water table can rise, increasing hydrostatic pressure against foundation walls and under the slab.
Key concern:
While lateral water pressure against the walls is a factor, the question specifies "also a major concern". In this scenario, the water pressure beneath the slab can cause buoyant uplift - vertical upward pressure - known as hydrostatic uplift or floatation.
If this upward force exceeds the weight of the slab and the structure above, it can cause the slab to crack, lift, or fail - especially if there is no adequate under-slab drainage or tiedown anchors.
Why not the other options:
A). Moisture absorption of the concrete foundation wall - Concrete is porous, but waterproofing and drainage address this; not as critical in terms of structural threat as uplift.
B). Increased weight on the footings - Hydrostatic pressure acts laterally and upward; it does not significantly increase vertical load on footings in the same way dead load does.
D). Differential lateral pressure on total building structure - Lateral pressure affects the foundation walls, but "total building structure" is less directly impacted than the immediate risk to the slab from uplift.
NCARB PDD References:
ARE 5.0 Handbook - PDD Section: Site conditions and foundation systems
IBC 2018 Section 1805.4 - Waterproofing and drainage
Foundation Engineering principles - Hydrostatic uplift and buoyancy
NCARB PDD Study Guide Topic: Subsurface water control (sumps, drain tiles, hydrostatic relief)

NEW QUESTION # 61
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